

FIRST EDITION EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE RAFTSMEN'S RIOT ON THE STEAMER DUBUQUE—MURDEROUS AND UNPROVOKED BRUTALITY—SIX MEN KILLED.

The Davenport, Iowa, Journal of Friday gives the following account of the great riot on the Mississippi river steamer Dubuque, vague and unsatisfactory accounts of which have previously been received by telegraph—

It appears that the disturbance commenced by a man attempting to go up the stairway from the deck while the clerk was collecting fare and tickets. The negro that guarded the stairway refused to allow him to come up, without he had a cabin ticket. The man said he had one, but refused to show it. He then tried to pull the negro down, but the negro, after the primitive fashion of his race, lowered his head and struck the raftsman with an iron scraper at the bottom, cutting his scalp. He then went among his companions, and told them that the "d-d darkey had killed him." He then advanced, and said he would fight the colored man with a knife for ransom. The negro accepted and agreed to fight him, and the raftsman backed water and would not. This altercation grew apace, and at last broke out into a general disturbance.

The 150 raftsman seemed bent on murdering every negro they could find on the boat. There were about thirty-five of them on board in the capacity of deck-hands. Some of them had knives, and used them to some purpose, wounding two men, one of whom is supposed to have been killed. The boat was at Duck Creek Chain, and here the raftsman threw three negroes overboard, and they were drowned, when the boat reached Hampton and pulled on shore. They made an advance on the colored deck-hands, and drove them, to the number of twenty-nine, on shore, and then turned them over the wood piles, shooting them with revolvers. They then searched the boat to see if any were secreted there. They found two behind a coal box. One of these leaped overboard when the men approached, and the other was thrown to death by the raftsman.

The raftsman did not attempt to molest the pilot, nor did they mingle with the passengers on the upper deck. They only gloried among themselves below stairs, at the supremacy which they claimed to have won. They did not keep below and expostulated with them mildly to be quiet, but in such a crowd a milk-and-water course was naturally of no avail. None of the officers of the boat had fire-arms, and but few if any of the passengers.

The officers, however, seeing that they were unable to quell the disturbance while the boat was lying at Hampton, determined to take her back to the point of the island, and place the rioters under a guard of soldiers. The rioters then told Capt. Rhodes that if he went back to Rock Island they would burn the boat, and they were prepared to do so. Here the captain attempted to draw in on shore, when the raftsman, one of whom was the curly-headed originator of the outrage, who had recovered his bowie knife and was brandishing it fearfully, threatened to burn the boat, and he was kept in the steam, and head up river. At length Port Byron was reached, and here, a number of the raftsman wanting to get up, the boat landed. A number accordingly left the boat, and it is supposed took to the bluffs to avoid consequences. They then returned to the boat, and learned that the boat had left Hampton. The train continued in pursuit, and overtook the boat at Clinton.

When the boat reached Clinton the train-load of citizens, with the sheriff at their head, was ordered to land. The train-load of citizens, with a half dozen officers jumped on board, with pistols drawn, and took possession. This was the first intimation the rioters had of there being anybody on their track. Up to this time they had carried everything with a high hand, and the train-load of citizens, and they did not seem to be aware that there was such a thing as a telegraph on the land. They had up to this time talked pompously of what they could do, and what they intended to do, etc., but when they saw the police at their heads, they became as meek as mice.

When the boat landed the gang plank was drawn out, and a row of citizen police placed along it. Rope guards were put up to clear a path for the prisoners to file through. On the shore the negro deck-hands were stationed in two lines a few feet apart.

The deck passengers were made to pass through in single file, and run the gauntlet of the negroes' scrutiny. Some of these colored men had their heads bound up, and were otherwise wounded from the cutting of coal which was thrown at them, and they were showered upon them. They examined every man as he passed with the utmost attention, taking in every particular feature of dress and countenance by which he might be identified.

When they fixed upon a man's identity, he was ordered to stand one side, under guard, and after a number had been thus "spotted," they were taken to jail. A large number of this procession were innocent—Bostonian white-haired Swedes, fresh from their Dalecarlian cow pastures, and who would not turn the back of their heads to the negroes. But the others were a rough-looking set, from whom Latimer might have illustrated a treatise on human depravity as imprinted on the countenance. Forty-four were thus identified and taken to jail, and placed under a strong guard. There are no sane men in the Rock Island Jail, the lion of the party that have been there at one time since the jail was built, among whom are four or five of the most desperate house-breakers.

Five men were brought from Clinton in irons. These had been recognized by the officers of the boat as ringleaders, and were pointed out to the sheriff by them. These are all of the square-head, pig-eyed tribe, who look as if they would cut a throat without compunction.

The negroes who were run on shore returned on foot to Rock Island. The towns along the way were in the greatest consternation at the way they were in the result of which they could only surmise. It seemed to be a part of their tactics not to land at the towns, as they did not touch shore at Port Byron, but a little below it. There was an expedition growing out of the disturbance, from St. Louis, and they had obtained for their summer work the means to purchase the whisky which inspired their brutal manner in which the rioters were committed, note the following: A negro, large, muscular, and finely built, had taken refuge near the wheelhouse. At last he was observed and a shower of coal sent in his direction. He then fled along the wharf, and as he passed, one of the passengers noticed a deep gash on the top of his head, from which the blood was flowing profusely. He was pursued by the flying missile to the edge, where, seeing no escape, he jumped overboard. He struggled in the water for some time, a boat nearby was putting off from the shore to take possession of him. It approached him he was seen no more. The examination which place this morning in the evening, when it is hoped, there may be sufficient evidence to hold them to appear and give them a taste of justice at the next term of court.

FRANCE.

The New Ministry—Significance of Some of the Appointments.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, under date of July 18, writes as follows:—

The Ministry is gazetted with one exception, and that quite politically unimportant, the names of those reported yesterday. The new name is that of M. Bourbeau, appointed Minister of Public Instruction. There was for a moment an idea of naming M. de la Guerois to this place; but he never had the chance to refuse it, as reported by his own journal, La France. M. Bourbeau, the *prophete* of M. de Forcade la Roquette and M. Alfred Leroux, was returned at the last elections for the department of the Vienne as a Government candidate against M. Thiers. He is a native of Poitiers, where he has passed his life, and of which city he was Mayor in 1847. He sat as deputy for Vienne in the Assembly of 1848, and was not re-elected to the legislative chamber since 1848 he has been the leader of the Poitiers bar, and was twice elected *batonnier*. He is fifty-eight years old. M. Bourbeau is the only one of the new ministry that signed the interpellations of the 15, and was probably chosen for that among other reasons. But he must not be taken as representing in any way the spirit in which those interpellations were framed. He, one of the most obscure men among the *gouverneurs*, takes office as the liegeman of the reactionary party, while the rest of the cabinet are, and are claimed as such by the *Public and Pays*. It is quite a mistake to describe the present ministry as a ministry of transition. It is as definitive as any ministry can be under present circumstances, and represents pure imperialism, as opposed to the government of the country by the country, which was called for by the interpellations. M. Rouher, of whom the present ministry is merely the "small change," boasts in his organ, the *Public*, to-night, that the *Tiers Parti* is crushed. "It died on the day when it attempted to live," M. Rouher's appointment as premier, President of the Senate will be signed to-morrow, and you will see, as I have already told you, that the tactics of the Government are to make the best for the next six years of the present majority in the Chamber, albeit not so large as in the last, and then to say that the message is fairly carried out, and that the Government is parliamentary because it acts in concert with "the majority." This is the best and end-all of the policy which M. Rouher has induced the Emperor to accept. All the politically important offices in the Government are in the hands of M. de Forcade la Roquette, who was Minister of the Interior during the late elections (and, as mistakenly said in yesterday's *Times*, now newly appointed to that place), will continue to represent and defend fraud, intimidation and corruption in the conduct of elections; ruinous standing armies and perpetual rumors of war are personated by Marshal Niel and his colleague, Admiral de Goussier, Minister of Marine; and the Ministry is devoted to the promotion of able and unscrupulous advocates in M. Agnolle. If the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne's appointment to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs means anything, it is that he is to Rome somewhat more than the Marquis de Lavalette; he is brother to the Archbishop of Bourges, and is suspected ultramontanism may be useful in rallying some votes of the majority. M. Duvier, the Minister of Justice, a mere lawyer, as I said yesterday is seventy-seven years old. M. Rivet, the Minister of Agriculture, is a member of the old majority, who has steadily voted against every liberal measure for the last twelve years. The Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, now made Minister presiding over the Council of State, is an old and docile imperialist. I do not suppose that any of the members of this Ministry is a liberal one. M. Drury will, I believe, be made a Senator and Inspector-General of Public Instruction.

Change in Prison Discipline.

On Thursday evening, after the deputy keepers of the prison had concluded their day's labors, they were summoned together by the principal, who informed them that on and after the 1st of August they were expected to be in attendance at 6 o'clock each morning, in order to be able to have the men at work by half-past 6. Under the terms of the contract the convicts in the shoe department will be worked eleven hours a day, and the day-keepers will have to officiate for twelve hours. A non-compliance with this order on the part of the deputies will be punished with dismissal. During Mr. Henning's harangue, a certain Catholic announced it as his policy to suppress everything of public interest that might happen in the institution, and admonished his hearers to afford no information to representatives of the press. A day or two ago, while a gang of convicts were engaged working on the contract, the superintendent of the temporary absence of their boss, and, repairing to the carriage house, divested himself of his prison garb, and, donning the coat and trousers of a citizen, he departed, and, in a few days, he was sentenced for two years, and had only served three months. No advertisement of the man's escape has yet appeared in the local papers.—New York Courier.

Another Mary Ann Smith Case—A Young Girl Attempts to Repudiate Catholicism.

The Newark Advertiser of last evening says:—Some two years ago a young girl of twelve, named Mary Ann Smith, who had been residing in Baldwin street, was employed by a Protestant clergyman in this city as an errand girl, and to perform other light duties about his residence. After she had resided for some time with her employer, the latter, who is a member of the Baptist Church, the girl, who is now residing near Camp, where she seems to have conceived a preference for Protestantism. Some few months ago her parents discovered her predilections, and not only peremptorily forbade her further attendance at the Protestant school, but caused her to be summoned before a priest, who reprimanded her for deserting the faith of her parents, and directed her to return to her former religious associations. Her parents, finding that she was still unwilling to obey the commands of the church, threatened to take her home and punish her unless she at once consented to abide by their wishes. Thus threatened, the girl finally decided to be confirmed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and to recede in her respects and wishes to her parents. At this juncture, however, the Protestant clergyman with whom she lived interposed no objections, but, on the contrary, took considerable pains to prepare her fitting garments for the occasion.

Spain.

The New Cabinet and How its Selection was Effected.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily News writes as follows, under date of July 18:—

After a week of extraordinary efforts General Prim last evening succeeded in forming his second Ministry, his first having lasted little more than a fortnight. The collapse of the latter was brought about more particularly by Senator Don Martin de Herrera, who succeeded Senator Romero Ortiz as Minister of Grace and Justice, and who had not been many days in office ere he issued his famous circular enjoining the judges and magistrates "to be very strict in castigating all aspirations contrary to the form of government established by the constitution." This set the republicans by the ears, and led to unpleasant recriminations in the Cortes; at the same time that Minister Sagasta also incurred their wrath for his circular to the civil and military governors, ordering them to "put down all public meetings and open-air banquets, banners bearing inscriptions contrary to the monarchy, or where cries were given for any other form of government." But on Sunday, the 4th instant, Minister Herrera published a circular in the *Gaceta* annulling the circular of Grace, and assigning certain functions which by the constitution were to belong to the Cortes, viz., the laying down of the basis of qualification and promotion in the judicial career. This circular created a storm of indignation throughout the country. Madrid was greatly excited. Several meetings of the various factions of the majority were held, at which resolutions were passed to propose a vote of censure on Senator Herrera. This, he it is remembered, came not from the republicans at all, but from the Ministerial side of the house. But the sense of these resolutions was reached Prim, but he scarcely knew how to act. The circular in question had been passed by the Ministers in full council, though doubtless without much reflection or consideration. Prim hesitated between disowning the circular and dismissing the Minister. Herrera found a friend in Topete, who in the very same *Gaceta* had, as Interim Colonial Minister, issued a similar decree respecting judicial appointments in the colonies. Both, he it is remarked, are Unionists. Topete signed upon Prim that a vote of censure upon Herrera was a vote of censure upon the whole Ministry, inasmuch as they were all equally responsible for the circular; at any rate, he (Topete) intended to assume the responsibility himself, and to stand or fall by the vote. This matters came to a head—Prim having first to persuade Herrera to resign, but without success. A most animated debate ensued on the vote of censure. It was rendered very serious by Senator Martos, the leader of the Democrats, "splitting" with the Progressives on the subject. Ultimately, the vote of censure was thrown out by 144 to 85; but the Cabinet was broken up subsequently by the resignation of Herrera and Figuerola. Ever since then Prim has been attempting a reconstruction, but he has seemed to meet with ill success wherever he turned. He induced persons to come among us at the hazard of life, merely because it may prevent us from making a few hundred or a few thousand dollars. Human life is too precious for that.

The mortality among the troops in garrison is great. The *Dispatch* says:—"New mounds have risen within the past two weeks. Six coffins per day, as we are informed, form part of the rations ordered and issued for the troops now in garrison. The sharp throes, volleys each morning announce the sad fate of one or more of these devoted Unionists."

THE YELLOW FEVER RAGING AT KEY WEST.

The latest advices by mail from Key West report the yellow fever as still raging, and very fatal in its result. The Key West Dispatch of the 17th ult. says:—"Telegrams and letters have reached this place from some of our former residents, now absent, inquiring if we have fever. We answer yes, and add that we now have sufficient material for it to work upon. Unless your business is of such character as to warrant the hazard of life in its prosecution, we advise all of you to stay away." Another article the *Dispatch* says:—"We neither see how public or private good is to be obtained by an attempt to conceal the fact that we are at present as a town afflicted with fever of a dangerous character. Some of our physicians maintain that it is not yellow fever—yellow fever, or black, green, or white, typhoid, or any other fever. The result is death in six cases out of ten. We shall not quarrel about the name, but it is generous, it is just, it is honest that we should attempt to conceal the fact, and thus induce persons to come among us at the hazard of life, merely because it may prevent us from making a few hundred or a few thousand dollars. Human life is too precious for that. The mortality among the troops in garrison is great. The *Dispatch* says:—"New mounds have risen within the past two weeks. Six coffins per day, as we are informed, form part of the rations ordered and issued for the troops now in garrison. The sharp throes, volleys each morning announce the sad fate of one or more of these devoted Unionists."

NEW JERSEY.

A Liveli Contest for the Senatorial Succession—Confidence of the Democracy.

The next Senator from New Jersey to succeed Mr. Cattell will be elected by the Legislature to be chosen in the fall of 1870, and already the Democratic politicians are marking out the spoils. Governor Randolph and ex-Governor Parker are prominently named by their respective friends, while Congressman Haigh, Mr. Perry, and General Runyon have their supporters. Governor Randolph does not appear to be very acceptable to some portions of the Democracy. The *Berlin County Democrat*, edited by Mr. Winton, a member of the last Legislature, in speaking of the statement that Congressman Haigh, of New Jersey, is likely to succeed Governor Randolph, when the latter goes to the Senate, says:—"If Congressman Haigh's chances of the Governorship chair are not better than Governor Randolph's for the United States Senate, we think Congressman Haigh's chances decidedly below the average." Evidently the Governor does not suit Winton.

Ex-Governor Parker in turn also has opponents in his own party. In Monmouth county a lively contest is making on the State Senatorship, as it is understood that Mr. Little is not in his favor. The Monmouth *Inquirer* says:—"It was known that Governor Randolph had named the Senator (Mr. Henry S. Little) and ex-Governor Little had not been the most cordial since the time Little did not favor Parker for the United States Senate; and as there are Democrats sanguine enough to hope they will send a man to succeed Cattell, the Governor will not be likely to vote, of course it would be pleasant to the ex-Governor's friends that it should not be Senator Little, for he might have preferences for some other gentleman (say Governor Randolph) rather than ex-Governor Parker."

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SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Another Opinion by the Attorney-General on the Tenure-of-Office Act—A Fatal Druggist's Mistake in Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Opinion on the Tenure-of-Office Law.—Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion defining his construction of the sixth section of the Tenure-of-Office act. He advises the President to make new appointments to those consular positions to which nominations were made at the last session of the Senate, but were left unacted upon by that body. The appointment of Mr. William Spencer Verman to the consulate at Kiang, China, made Friday, is the first appointment by the President under this decision. Mr. Verman is a New Yorker, a nephew of ex-Secretary of War John C. Spencer, and grandson of Governor DeWitt Clinton.

Apprentices in the Government Printing Office.

The following are the names of the apprentices appointed yesterday by Superintendent Clapp of the Government printing office, they having been selected from among the number recommended by the Board of Examiners as having stood the best examination, viz.,—Edward W. Reese, Julian Hogdon, Samuel L. Coke, Frank Davis, Arthur A. Smith, Samuel B. Brooks, Conway R. Radcliffe, and Joseph H. Powell. Coke and Smith are colored. They were all put to work this morning in the document room on trial, and, should they prove worthy, will be expected to serve an apprenticeship of four years. In the course of four months four of the old apprentices will be free. The vacancies will be filled as they occur. The apprentices have heretofore been employed, after making certain advances in the art of printing, on the two-thirds principle; but Superintendent Clapp has determined to abolish the system, and will hereafter employ the boys at \$6 per week the first year, \$8 per week the second year, \$10 per week the third year, and \$12 per week the fourth and last.

Personal.

Secretary Boutwell will be absent from this city for about three weeks. Judge Richardson is the Acting Secretary of the Treasury during his absence. Ferdinand Andrews, Chief Clerk of the Second Auditor's office, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the Secretary.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Another Victim to a Druggist's Carelessness.—Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—A well-known Virginia lady came here some weeks ago to have a tumor removed. Her physician, after removing the tumor, ordered gentle doses of quinine. By mistake of the apothecary, she was given morphia, and soon died. The case was hushed up, but now will be legally investigated. The medicine was furnished by Andrews & Thompson, druggists, to the Church Home, where it was administered. They had put this poison in phials labelled quinine, in the medical department of that establishment, where the deceased had been staying.

The Baltimore Produce Markets.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Cotton dull and nominal at 25 1/2c. Flour dull, with slight demand; Howard Street superfine, \$6.60; do. extra, \$6.70; do. family, \$6.80; City Mills superfine, \$6.60; do. extra, \$6.70; do. family, \$6.80; Western superfine, \$6.60; do. extra, \$6.70; do. family, \$6.80; Wheat; winter, choice red, \$1.40; good and prime, \$1.45; do. corn, \$1.10; prime white, \$1.05; yellow, \$1.00; do. active at 60c. Rice, new, \$1.15; do. old, \$1.10. Mess Pork quiet at \$3.4. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 12c; clear do, 13c; shoulders, 16c; hams, 23c. Lard firm at 19c. Whisky heavy at \$1.16.

Affairs at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 3.—An immense train of thirty cars, filled to repletion with the employes of the Manayunk mills and their families, numbering over two thousand persons, arrived this morning at the New Excursion House. They are amusing themselves with bathing, dancing, and visiting Camp Meade, the Fire Zouaves, with their regular routine of drills and pifades, forming the great object of attraction to all the visitors to Atlantic City. The *bal masque* at the New Excursion House on Thursday evening is looked forward to with great delight. A splendid assortment of fancy dresses, for supplying those desirous of appearing in characters, have been received at the Surf House, where there is an eager demand for them, all the ladies being anxious to have the first choice.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—Atlantic City, wind south, clear, 72. Cape May, wind southwest, clear, 70. Long Branch, clear, 72.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Stocks strong. Money steady at 6 1/2 per cent. Gold, 125 1/2; 5-20s, 126; coupon, 124 1/2; do. 1864, do. 122 1/2; do. 1865, do. 123; do. do. 1866, 124; do. 1867, 124 1/2; do. 1868, 125; do. do. 1869, 125 1/2; Virginia sixes, new, 61; Missouri sixes, 57 1/2; Cumberland preferred, 53 1/2; New York Central, 21 1/2; Erie, 25 1/2; Reading, 9 1/2; Hudson River, 19 1/2; Michigan Central, 12 1/2; Michigan Southern, 10 1/2; Illinois Central, 14 1/2; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 10 1/2; Chicago and Rock Island, 14 1/2; Western Union Telegraph, 38 1/2; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 15 1/2.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—P. M.

GLENNETTOWN, Pa., Aug. 3.—Telegraph—P. M. N. Y. Cent. R. 97 1/2 Pacific Mail Steam. 85 1/2 Ph. and Rea. R. 97 1/2 M. & St. Paul R. 79 1/2 Mich. & St. L. R. 106 1/2 M. & St. Paul R. 85 1/2 Cle. and Pitt. R. 106 1/2 Adams Express 59 Chi. and N. W. com. 86 1/2 Wells, Fargo & Co. 59 Chi. and N. W. R. 97 1/2 Gas. 138 1/2 Pitts. F. & Chi. R. 114 1/2 Market dull.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A. M.—Consols 93 1/2 for money and discount, U. S. Five-twenties steady at 85 1/2; Erie, 19 1/2; Illinois Central, 24 1/2; Liverpool, Aug. 3.—A. M.—Cotton steady. Uplands, 12 1/2 c; Orleans, 12 1/2 c; do. steady to-day with weak 16,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 6d. Corn, 8s. 4d. for English. No American in market. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to July 30, 9500 bales since last report.

—The nephew of Sheere Ali, of Cabool, has rebelled, and, with his two brothers, been arrested and sent to English territory, where they will be detained.

CUBA.

The Policy of the United States for an English Steamship to Visit Cuba.

The attention of the United States Government is now fully aroused to the necessity of taking vigorous measures for the suppression of warlike expeditions to Cuba. The Democratic press has been finding amusement of late in taunting President Grant with his wrath against England for doing by accident what it alleged he was doing by design. The President doubtless understands the conditions of political warfare in his own country too well to look for justice at the hands of the Democrats, and the negligence of some of his subordinates was clearly exposing him to the danger of having a serious remonstrance addressed to him from Spain. The vessels which have escaped to Cuba—two or three in number, so far as we can judge from the exceedingly contradictory accounts given by the American journals—owed their success to the laxity of New York officials. But it cannot be forgotten that for some days, or even weeks, a recruiting office on behalf of the insurgents was kept open in Broadway, and that the steamer which ultimately discharged its cargo at Nipe bay was commonly reported to be fitting out for Cuba. The truth is, that the sympathies of the American people are plainly with the Cuban proper, who earnestly desire to free themselves from the domination of Spain, and under these circumstances, it is very hard for the Government to preserve a rigorous neutrality. The instincts of the people are just, and they are entirely excusable, but Government has by laws and precedents—

No one will sympathize more with General Grant's attempts to enforce an observance of the laws, while giving no unnecessary offense to popular feeling, than Earl Russell, who once had a similar duty to discharge. The moderate journals in the United States all found it necessary to exhort the people to control themselves. "We must learn," says one, "to keep our itching fingers out of the flame, and content ourselves with simply watching the combatants till the patriots shall have fairly earned recognition." The President has already refused to yield to the demand for prompt recognition of the insurgents, and, however much Spain may feel herself aggrieved by America's filibusters, she cannot reasonably accuse the Government of having given any evidence of unfriendly feelings towards her.

Senior Lemus and the Junta.

The *New York Tribune* of this morning says:—Senior Morales Lemus arrived in this city early on Sunday. He had a confidential interview with the members of the Junta on Sunday evening, when the probable result of the diplomatic efforts of General Sickles in Spain, who was the subject of discussion. The Junta are engaged in preparing a letter of thanks to the Irish Republicans in Tennessee for the sympathy so cordially expressed by them toward the cause of liberty in the Antislavery struggle. It is surprising to learn that the narratives of the Livingston correspondents of certain daily newspapers about lengthy conversations with Seniors Lemus and Ruiz on diplomatic subjects are highly exaggerated, as these gentlemen, warned by the fate of others who have been so viewed, preserve a very discreet silence upon the affairs of their nursing republic. The Junta is trying to do something for the poor Crusades of Gardner's Island, who are yet in the city, but whether it is to forward them to their homes or on another expedition is not known.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

The entire morning was occupied with the trial of a prisoner for the larceny of \$1700 in certificates of deposit with Jay Cooke & Co., and belonging to William Estwite, of the North Front street, who is a lodger in Estwite's house, and, according to his own statement, gained a living by trading in stocks, etc. One, who, it is stated, recently went to the house and found Estwite under the influence of liquor; sitting beside him, he watched him for some time, and, as testified by Estwite, who said he saw the whole transaction, stole the purse from his pocket. There were then in the purse \$200 in greenbacks and the certificates above mentioned. Subsequently, he had occasion to go into the cellar, and then, according to the testimony of Estwite, he hid the purse under the floor, for subsequently it was found there, containing the certificates, but minus the cash. The child who had seen the prisoner commit the theft told his mother, who, upon retiring for the night, cried her husband, and, singularly enough, was severely beaten for doing so. But this she attempted to explain by saying that "she very drunk. However, finding that she had been deceived by several policemen and had the prisoner arrested. He was searched, but nothing was found upon him, and he, always declaring his innocence, and that the whole affair was a conspiracy against him. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Tuesday, August 3, 1869.

The usual bank statement for the past week is not very favorable, and it was thought prudent to quote as much as we had reason to anticipate. There has been an increase in legal-tenders of \$52,121, resulting, no doubt, from the operations in New York on the security purchase of bonds; there is also an increase in deposits of \$51,327, which is an unusual occurrence of late. On the other hand, the loans have fallen off \$50,000, or rather a whimsical course in the face of the increase of means of over a million of dollars. This erratic course is, in part, attributable to the drain of the outside banks during the week, which shows an indebtedness to our city institutions of \$57,905, and is so much withdrawn temporarily from our market. With all this, however, there is a conservative feeling among the banks, probably by anticipation of pressure for money during the coming month of September.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from Liverpool, 11 o'clock.

FOREIGN MONROE, August 3.—Arrived, barque Faith from Rio for orders. Sailed, barque Columbia, from City Point for London. Arrived, barque Mind and West Indies; and coast survey steamer Bibb, Capt. Platt, for Cape Hatteras.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

7 A. M. 76 11 A. M. 85 2 P. M. 88

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Florida, Brooks, New York, John P. O'Neil, 10 o'clock. Sailed, barque Faith, from Rio for orders. Sailed, barque Columbia, from City Point for London. Arrived, barque Mind and West Indies; and coast survey steamer Bibb, Capt. Platt,